

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
REPORT FOR THE
21-ACRE DO PROPERTY
FALLBROOK,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(TPM20976/Log No. 05-02-007)**

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June 2007

National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: Bonsall and Temecula 7.5'

Area: 21 acres

Key Words: Negative Survey

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ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) conducted an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 21 acres of land proposed for subdivision in Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological field inventory of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and related implementing regulations and guidelines. The County of San Diego is the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed. Eleven previous studies and four previously recorded cultural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project area. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Tierra Environmental Services until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

The survey was conducted on April 6, 2007, prior to the 2007 fires. The survey resulted in the identification of two cultural resources, a historic residence and a historic barn. Stated during the original authorization of this report, an evaluation of the significance of the structures went beyond the scope of the effort and that they would be treated as significant resources for the purposes of this document only. However, due to the fires, the historic barn was destroyed. Thus, it is no longer considered significant. The historic house was not harmed in the fires and is still treated as significant due to its unevaulted status.

The current project calls only for the subdivision of the property and no impacts to these resources are currently planned. Should plans change and demolition or alteration of the two structures be proposed, a significance evaluation of the barn and residence by a County approved consultant will be necessary.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed project consists of the subdivision of the 21-acre parcel into five parcels proposed for development with single-family homes. The project area is located in the north central portion of San Diego County (Figure 1). It is located on the near the community of Fallbrook, on the north side of the San Luis Rey River and west of Interstate 15. The project area is located in Section 22, Township 9 South, Range 3 West. The project area is shown on the Temecula and Bonsall USGS 7.5' Quadrangles (Figure 2). The project area of potential effect (APE) includes approximately 21 acres.

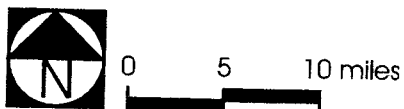
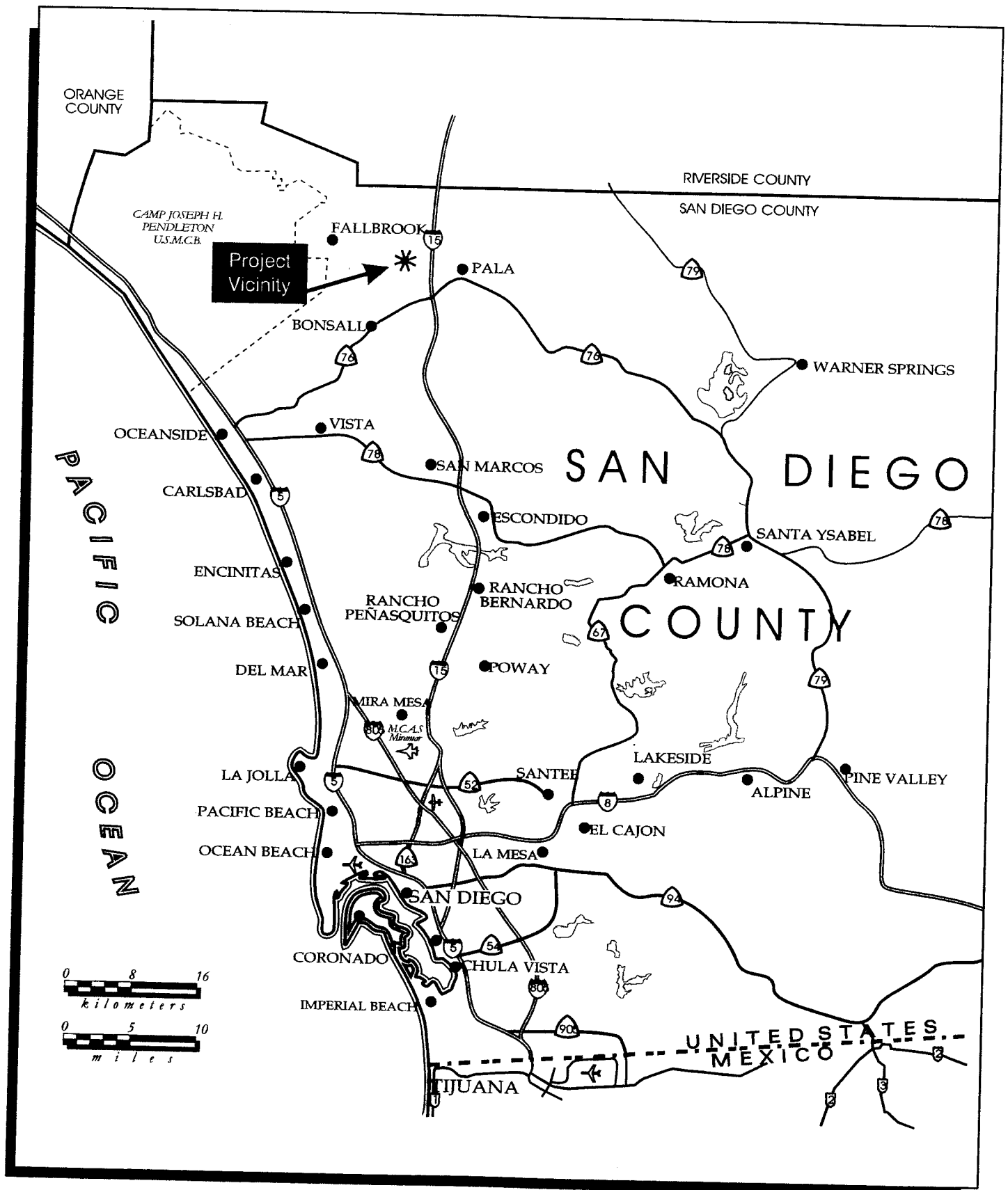
The archaeological survey program was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and their respective implementing regulations and guidelines. The County of San Diego is the lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey is being conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and/or the County of San Diego Local Register of Historical Resources will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

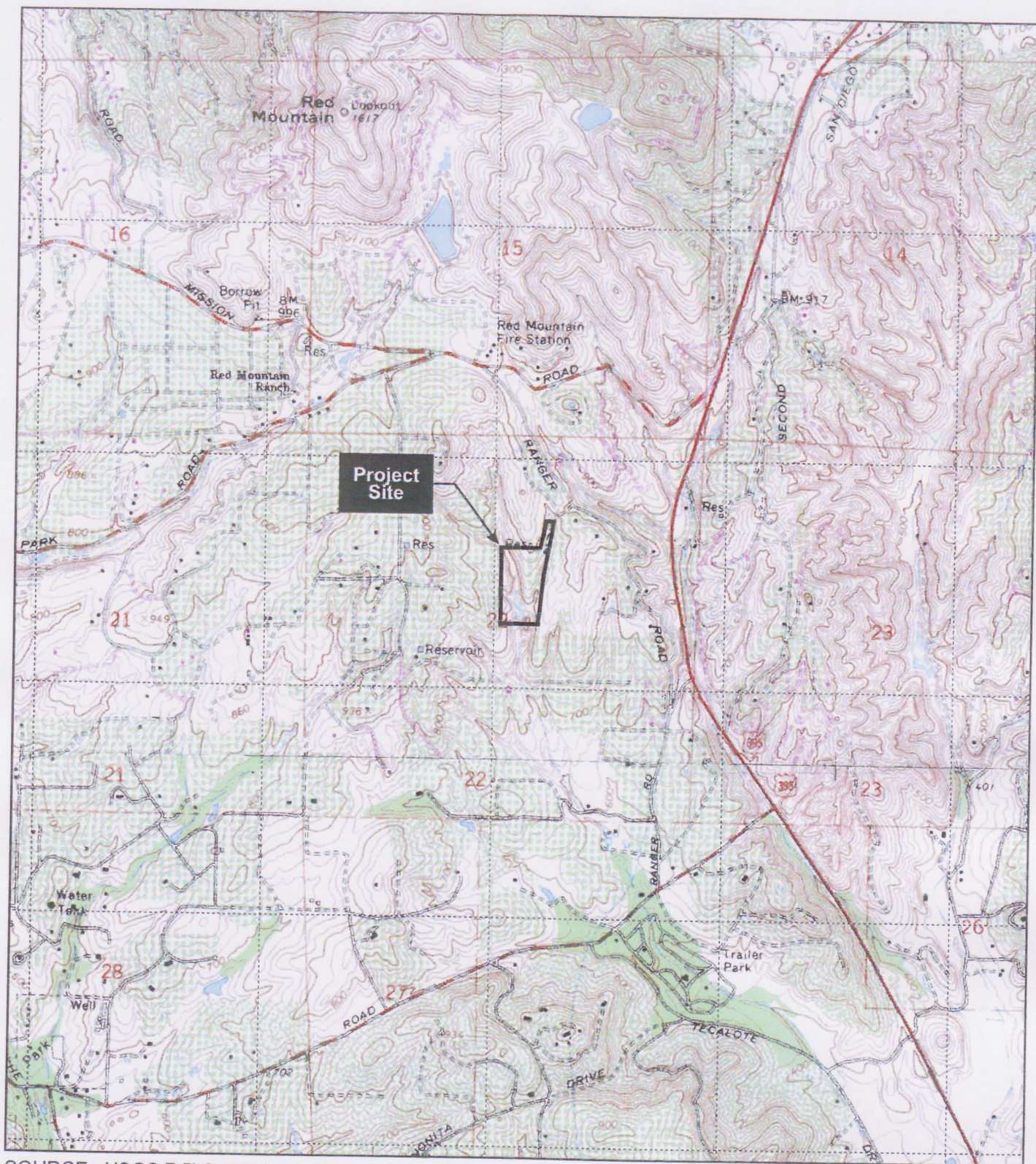
The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra), whose cultural resources staff meet federal, state and local requirements. Dr. Michael Baksh served as Principal Investigator. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles, and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Patrick McGinnis served as Project Archaeologist for the current effort and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Mr. McGinnis has an MA in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester, England and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. Resumes of lead project personnel are included in Appendix A.

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design and survey methods, while Section IV describes the inventory results, including individual site descriptions. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

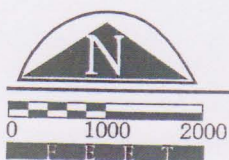


Project Vicinity
Figure 1



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad Maps - Temecula and Bonsall

Figure 2
Project Location Map



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II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the northern portion of San Diego County, within the interior valleys of the region. The elevation of the property ranges from approximately 760 to 942 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The area consists of valley grasslands and steep to moderately steep mountain uplands. The landscape of the project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (> 100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains, among others. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools and some of the prehistoric quarry sites north of the project reflect this material.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range, including Mount Palomar. The project is near the southwestern margin of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks which are exposed as bedrock outcrops of granodiorite rock throughout the property. The large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing and this bedrock was frequently used for milling of seeds. Perennial water is present in the Santa Margarita River two miles west, and some seasonal creeks that drain from the Palomar Mountain area. The combination of these resources made water readily available for domestic use and agriculture.

The project area consists of several hills, two large north-south trending drainages, and a man-made pond. The eastern drainage serves as the eastern boundary for the property. The second drainage is situated in the western portion of the property. The majority of the property is used for agriculture including avocado groves and dragon fruit cultivation. Three houses and a barn exist on the eastern portion of the property.

Four soils occur on-site, including soils in the Cieneba series, Ramona series, steep gullied land, and stony land (Bowman 1973). Soils in the Cieneba series consist of excessively drained, very shallow to shallow coarse sandy loams. These soils formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock. They occur on rolling to mountainous uplands on slopes of 5 to 75 percent. Cieneba coarse, sandy loam typically occurring on 30 to 65 percent eroded slopes (C1G2) is reported from the project area. These soils are known to occur on steep to very steep areas (Bowman 1973).

Soils in the Ramona series consist of well-drained, very deep sandy loams that have a sandy, clay loam subsoil. These soils formed in granitic alluvium. They occur on terraces and alluvial fans on slopes of 0 to 30 percent. Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes (RaC) are reported from the project area. These soils occur on moderately sloping terraces and alluvial fans (Bowman 1973).

Steep gullied land (StG) consists of strongly sloping to steep areas that are actively eroding into old alluvium or decomposed rock. It occurs as large individual gullies or as a network of many gullies in areas where the vegetative cover is sparse or has been severely depleted by grazing or fires. This soil type occurs in association with both drainages (Bowman 1973).

Stony land (SvE) occurs at the base of cliffs or below steep rocky slopes. These areas are very sloping to very steep. The material consists of many stones, boulders, and cobblestones, and some finer material (Bowman 1973).

Six vegetation communities were detected on-site including coastal freshwater marsh, southern willow scrub, coast live oak woodland, disturbed coast live oak woodland, Diegan coastal sage scrub, and non-native grassland. Agricultural areas, ornamental areas, and developed areas also occur within the property.

Coastal freshwater marsh is dominated by perennial, emergent monocots 4 meters (m) to 5 m tall, often forming completely closed canopies (Holland 1986). Plant species characteristic of this community include willow sedge (*Carex lanuginosa*), yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), spike sedges (*Eleocharis* spp.), cattails (*Typha* spp.), and viscid bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*). On-site coastal freshwater marsh is composed of southern cattail (*Typha domingensis*), annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), and mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium glomeratum*).

Southern willow scrub, as described by Holland (1986), is characterized by dense broad-leaved, winter deciduous riparian thickets dominated by several willow species (*Salix* spp.), scattered Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). Plants species detected in southern willow scrub on-site included arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*).

Coast live oak woodland has only one dominant tree species, interior live oak (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*), which is evergreen and reaches 10-25 meters in height (Holland 1986). The shrub layer is poorly developed, but may include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), or blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*; Holland 1986). The herb component is usually continuous and dominated by ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*) and several other introduced taxa. On-site, plant species included coast live oak, toyon, and greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*).

The abundance of non-native tree species is the characteristic that distinguishes disturbed coast live oak woodland from undisturbed coast live oak woodland. Plant species observed on-site included coast live oak, Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), and olive (*Olea europaea*).

Diegan coastal sage scrub is characterized by low, soft to woody subshrubs that are most active in winter and early spring (Holland 1986). This vegetation community is typically dominated by coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), together with laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). Plant species detected in Diegan coastal sage scrub on-site included coastal sagebrush, black sage, coast monkey flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), sawtooth goldenbush, needlegrass (*Nassella* sp.), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*).

Non-native grassland has a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses with flowering culms 0.2-0.5 meters high. Germination occurs with the onset of the late fall rains; growth, flowering, and seed-set occur from winter through spring (Holland 1986). On-site, plant species included ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), sweet alyssum (*Lobularia maritima*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), camissonia (*Camissonia robusta*), slender pectocarya (*Pectocarya linearis*), and false mustard (*Camissonia californica*).

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant. Coastal resources are located more than 30 miles west and include shellfish and other animal species.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 12,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984) but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

During the 1940s and 1950s, D.L. True located a number of Archaic Period sites in inland northern San Diego County that appeared to exhibit an assemblage different from the coastal Archaic material (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982). These sites were typically on small saddles and hills overlooking stream drainages and were characterized mainly by surface artifact scatters of basin and slab metates, manos, some scraper planes, debitage and rarely discoids. True originally called this material "Old Complex" sites and later the Pauma Complex (True 1958; True and Beemer 1982). True and Beemer concluded after an examination of a number of Pauma sites, that it was still too early to determine whether there was a relationship between the La Jolla and Pauma materials, and whether that relationship is "temporal, economic, or cultural in nature" (1982:258). Given that the distance between the two very different environments (coastal and inland) is only a few dozen kilometers, and the sites appear to be contemporaneous, it seems most rational that the different materials are seasonal manifestations of a typical single Archaic mobility strategy using coastal and inland resources.

Similar environmental variability exists in the Archaic in the Southwest and other regions, and all varying sites are considered to be different aspects of annual positioning strategies of the same hunter-gatherer groups (Bayham et al. 1986; Sayles 1983; Sayles and Antevs 1941). It seems likely that this is the case in northern San Diego County, but as noted by True and Beemer, "ultimate resolution of this kind of problem requires a direct examination and analysis of each collection by the same investigator" (1982:258). This problem remains an important issue in southern California prehistory.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 BP dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the northern part of San Diego County occurred around 1,500 BP. The Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit

acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins.

This period is known archaeologically in the southern part of San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970). In the northern part of the county, where the project is located, the period is known as the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a preceramic phase dating from approximately 2,000 BP to 500 BP (True et. al. 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, olivella beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast and the Ipai, to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey Valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water necessary for leaching acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten.

Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and metavolcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, four miles inland from the mouth of the river. The missions "recruited" the Luiseño to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles further inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance which caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations, including

the La Jolla Reservation in 1875. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca and wild game.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834 which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48. During this period the project area was part of the Rancho Monserrate held by Tomas Alvarado and his heirs until the 1870s when it was purchased by Henry Gird.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present) gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted, quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain. The first Anglo

families began to move into the Fallbrook area in the late 1860s and early 1870s. By the 1880s over 25 families had established themselves in the area which was centered around Live Oak Park Road. It wasn't until the late 1880s that the town of Fallbrook (west of the project area) was platted and developed (Carrico and Flanigan 1991). During this time beekeeping and dry farming were the main source of income for residents. Crops grown at this time included potatoes, grapes, apricots, olives, oranges, lemons and grapefruits.

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory included archival and other background studies in addition to Tierra's field survey of the project. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories and an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix C). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

Eleven archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project, although the majority of the APE itself has not been previously surveyed. Table 1 summarizes the investigations conducted within a one-mile radius of the project APE.

The records search identified 4 cultural resources identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 2). These resources provide an idea of the types of cultural resources that might be expected within the project. They suggest a variety of site types are present in the area ranging from prehistoric habitation sites to historic structures. No cultural resources were previously recorded within the project area.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources.

Native American consultation was an important aspect of the project. A Native American contact program was conducted to identify Traditional Cultural Properties and concerns in the area. Letters requesting information related to the project were provided to eleven Native American representatives from a list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (Appendix B). The letters were sent on April 20, 2007. Responses to these inquiries were received from the Cupa Cultural Center and Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians via mail. The Cupa Cultural center

requested Native American monitoring during ground disturbing activities and the Rincon Band requested notification if human remains are encountered during construction. No other responses were received.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the APE

Author	Date	Project
Carrico	1977	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Oak Valley
Cupples	1977	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Project on 11-SD-15
Eckhardt	1978	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Interstate 15 Construction and Related Stewart Canyon Road Underpass and Mission Road Overcrossing
Eckhardt	2003	Preservation Capping and Construction Development Monitoring Program for Woods Valley Ranch Development
Ezell	1976	An Archaeological Survey of Alternative No. 2b, Pilgrim Creek Effluent, Fallbrook Sanitary District
Fink	1973	Archaeology Survey of the Fallbrook Borrow Pit Site
Lerch	1981	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Red Mountain Reservoir Expansion Project, Fallbrook Public Utility District, San Diego County, California
Polan	1981	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the San Marcos County Water District Alternate Sewer Alignment, San Marcos, California
Rosen et al.	1993	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Four Lane Realignment for State Route 76, San Diego County
Smith	1991	Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Live Oak Ranch Subdivision Project
Wright	2004	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20800, Log No. 04-02-002

Table 2. Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the APE

Museum of Man Site #	SCIC Site #	Site Type	Recorded By
W-1783	CA-SDI-5998	Bedrock milling	Eckhardt
	CA-SDI-12225	Bedrock milling	Smith
W-7390	CA-SDI-15125	Historic trash scatter	Briggs and James
W-7389	P-37-017129	Two flakes	Briggs and James

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that might be affected by the proposed action. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, cultural resources within the project were anticipated to be both historic and prehistoric. They could include ethnographic villages, bedrock milling sites and historic features associated with the reservation.

B. Survey Methods

The literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. This records search included site records and reports for the project area and a one-mile radius of the project, along with historic research.

The survey of the project area was conducted by Patrick McGinnis on April 6, 2007. An intensive survey using parallel transects with 10-15 m intervals was conducted throughout the project. The project area is largely a sloping finger of land with drainages on the east and west sides. The drainages converge at the south end in a pond formed by an earthen dam. The property has been in use for agricultural purposes for over one-hundred years. Nearly 100 percent of the 21-acres has been disturbed and denuded and it is covered by numerous poly-vinyl-chloride (PVC) irrigation lines. Visibility averaged 60 percent and was generally fair to good. However, some areas were covered with dense non-native grasses and the ground surface was not visible. Most of the property is currently in use for growing avocados and dragon fruit. Overall, the cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

Native American consultation was an important aspect of the project. A Native American contact program was conducted to identify Traditional Cultural Properties and concerns in the area. Letters requesting information related to the project were provided to eleven Native American representatives from a list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (Appendix C). The letters were sent on April 20, 2007. Responses to these inquiries were received from the Cupa Cultural Center and Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians via mail.

Historic and prehistoric cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for trinomials.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The cultural resource survey identified two cultural resources (P-37-027724 and P-37-027725) within the project area. These sites consist of historic buildings and are described in detail below. Despite topography that appears to have had good potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources, none were located during the survey. This can likely be attributed to either, the continued agricultural use of the project area over the past 100-years, or the lack of bedrock suitable for grinding and a shortage of appropriate lithic tool materials in the general vicinity.

P-37-027724

This resource is a single-family residence built in the Craftsman-style. The building is single-story consisting of a compound-rectangular plan with several projections. It is built on piers and the rear portion projects out over a drainage that borders the east of the property. A sub-basement is present under part of this projecting portion of the home. A newer room addition is located in the northeast corner of the building and clad in 6-inch wide vinyl-siding whereas the rest of the house has 3-inch overlapping clapboards that appear to date to the original construction.

The porch is approximately 6-feet wide with an extended roof supported by four rounded pillars carved from 6-inch wide posts with capitals at both ends. The house and its various projections are all side-gabled with the exception of the newer addition which has a shed-roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. All of the windows and doors have been replaced with the exception of two rectangular casement windows that grace either side of the fireplace. The residence is accessible by four entrances all of which face west. The fireplace for the home is made up of large rough irregular bricks that appear to have been handmade. A date "July 1925" is stamped in the concrete walk that surrounds the house but it is possible that the home has an earlier date of construction.

The house sits immediately overlooking a drainage and is fronted by a paved road. A new house built after 1996 is erected to the west of P-37-027724. Grading for that house and the paving of the



Figure 3. View of the residence facing northeast.



Figure 4. View of the residence facing south.

road has disturbed the soil surrounding the resource but it is possible that buried historic trash dumps associated with the Craftsman home or barn mentioned below, may be present in the surrounding area. P-37-027724 has plumbing which looks original, making any likelihood of buried privies remote. Aerial photographs of the project area show that while the project area has always been rural, a variety of different crops including citrus, avocado, and row crops have been grown in the parcel. No documentary evidence was available that indicated that the project area was developed prior to 1925.

P-37-027725

This resource is a historic barn that may be contemporary to the residence above or more likely somewhat later. The barn is approximately 50-feet long and 24-feet wide. It is approximately 16-18 feet high and has a hay loft accessible by wooden stairs inside the structure. The building is timber framed and is covered in rough 12-inch wide vertical planks. Three entrances with double-doors are present in the western exposure and two more single-door entrances are present in the rear at each end of the building. The roof is a side-gable with slightly projecting eaves and is covered by shake shingles. The barn appears to date to the 1930s or later but it is possible that it is contemporary to the construction of P-37-027724. The surrounding area has been disturbed by grading and landscaping but the possibility exists that cultural resources associated with the barn may exist.

The barn was destroyed in the 2007 Rice fire, after the original authorization of this report. It no longer holds any significance.



Figure 5. View of the barn facing east.



Figure 6. View of the barn facing southeast.

Figure 7
Cultural Resources Within the Project Area
Confidential Figure
See Appendix E

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Regulatory Background

Due to the potential for both State and County review, cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The goal of the project was to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey identified two historic buildings within the project area (P-37-027724 and P-37-027725). Neither of these resources have been evaluated for significance. For this reason the two buildings will be treated as significant under CEQA and the County's RPO for the purposes of this project.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has recently been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. The criteria used to evaluate cultural resources are specified by recent revisions to CEQA. Specific to cultural resources is Section 15064.5. "Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources."

This section introduces the term "historical resources" defining them as:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

In addition to the significance criteria defined above, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, and recent changes to CEQA to more closely follow National Register criteria complicate this issue. RPO significant resources are most often considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

B. Management Recommendations

Avoidance of impacts to the cultural resources within the project area is recommended for this project. The current project calls for the subdivision of the 21-acres into five different parcels. At this time demolition or alteration of the two historic structures mentioned above is not planned and no impacts to these resources will occur as a result of the current project if the following mitigation recommendations are followed

Historical Resources Conservation Easement Dedication

Grant to the County of San Diego an open space easement over portions of (P-37-027724 and ~~P-37-027725~~) Lot(s) REMAINER P.L. as shown on the TPM 20976 Rpt. This easement is for the protection of (P-37-027724 and ~~P-37-027725~~) and prohibits the demolition or alteration of any buildings and all of the following on any portion of the land subject to said easement: grading; excavation; placement of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or other material; clearing of vegetation; construction, erection, or placement of any building or structure; vehicular activities; trash dumping; or use for any purpose other than open space.

The sole exception(s) to the prohibition is:

Repairs restoration, or rehabilitation of P-37-027724 and ~~P-37-027725~~ in accordance with the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines

Temporary Fencing for Historical Resources

Prepare and implement a temporary fencing plan for the protection of historical resources during any grading activities within one-hundred feet (100') of open space easement "A", as shown on the conservation easement exhibit plot plan and date FEB. 2, 2009. The Project Archaeologist shall identify the resource boundaries and determine an adequate buffer for protection of the site and upon approval of the buffers, temporary fencing will be installed. Additionally, a signed, stamped statement from a California Registered Engineer or licensed surveyor, that temporary fences have been installed in all locations of the project where proposed grading or clearing is within 100 feet of P-37-027724 and ~~P-37-027725~~, will be submitted to the Director of Public Works (DPW) for approval.

Archaeological Monitoring of Construction

Although, the archaeological survey of the project area was negative, the ground surface in the project area approximates the original landform slope. Based on the landform configuration and proximity of the area to cultural resources it is recommended that a professional archaeologist monitor all ground disturbing activity in the project area to ensure that no unidentified subsurface archaeological deposits are impacted. As these would be difficult to identify using current techniques, any possible detection must await grading monitoring. Suggested monitoring and data recovery techniques are described below.

Prior to construction of the project a County certified archaeologist will be contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program that will include the following:

- a. The consulting archaeologist shall contact a native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
- b. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- c. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- d. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities.
- e. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of the inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
- f. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- g. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- h. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to Native American in origin, the Most Likely Descendent, as identified by

the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and the disposition of the remains.

- i. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- j. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to b3e accompanied by the payment of fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that the archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
- k. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- l. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.
- m. Upon completion of the grading monitoring the Principal Archaeologist will ocmplete and submit a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phase of the Archaeological Monitoring Program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land use.

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APPENDIX A
RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

MICHAEL G. BAKSH, PH.D.
Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

Professional Experience

1993-Present	Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1993-Present	Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
1990-1993	Senior Anthropologist/Senior Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1985-1990	Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles
1980-1985	Consulting Anthropologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1976-1983	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
1973-1975	Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1970-1973	Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Fellow, American Anthropological Association
Member, American Ethnological Society
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals
Member, Society for California Archaeology
President and Trustee, San Diego Archaeological Center
Qualified Archaeologist, County of San Diego
Qualified Principal Investigator, City of San Diego
Qualified EIR Preparer, County of San Diego

Qualifications

Dr. Michael Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for ten years, and was previously associated with Brian F. Mooney Associates as a consultant or employee for over ten years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California. He has also conducted numerous Native American consultation and ethnohistoric projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has established an excellent rapport with Native Americans on a wide range of cultural resource management, land use, and planning projects.

Relevant Projects

As Needed Archaeological Services For The MTDB Light Rail Project (*Metropolitan Transit Development Board*). Dr. Baksh managed the As-Needed archaeological services for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) in support of construction of the Mission Valley Light Rail Project between Old Town and Fashion Valley. As-needed services included on-going construction monitoring, site testing, and data recovery activities. During the course of monitoring, a buried prehistoric archaeological site was found at a location scheduled for immediate construction. In consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) and the City of San Diego (City), a testing project was implemented within a matter of days and the site was determined to be significant. Dr. Baksh managed the immediate preparation of an evaluation and treatment plan (for the Heron site, CA-SDI-14,152) and coordination with the ACOE and City. The plan was approved and Dr. Baksh managed the data recovery fieldwork, which was completed in less than one month after initial discovery of the site and just prior to crucial construction deadlines. He subsequently managed all phases of data analysis and preparation of the draft and final reports.

San Diego Water Repurification (*Montgomery Watson*). Dr. Baksh conducted an archaeological feasibility study for the San Diego Water Repurification Project proposed by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. This project included analyses of records searches and existing archaeological studies, as well as field reconnaissance studies, for several alternative pipeline conveyance corridors and Advanced Water Treatment Facilities located between the North City Water Reclamation Plant and San Vicente Reservoir.

San Diego Pipelines 4B and 4E (*San Diego County Water Authority*). Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological survey studies required for these pipeline projects. The cultural resources study for Pipeline 4E included the archaeological testing of a site in Salt Creek to determine site significance. Similarly, the study for Pipeline 4B involved an archaeological test of the historic Mission Flume in Mission Gorge. Both studies involved extensive consultation with Kumeyaay Indians to determine the contemporary significance of prehistoric sites identified in the vicinity of these pipeline routes.

Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines (*Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management*). Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

Hollister Bridge Replacement (*City of San Diego and Caltrans*). Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological survey for a proposed bridge construction project that was required after the Tijuana River flooded in 1993 and created a new river channel. The study included a literature search, intensive archaeological field survey, and ethnohistoric research on the village of *Millejo*. As part of the Section 106 process, the study also considered the eligibility status of an existing bridge for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Baksh prepared a Historic Property Survey Report which was submitted by Caltrans to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who concurred with its findings.

SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources (*San Diego County Water Authority*). Dr. Baksh recently served as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract.

Task orders focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to an archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

San Diego Pipeline 6 Ethnographic Consultation (*Metropolitan Water District and San Diego County Water Authority*). Dr. Baksh served as Senior Anthropologist for cultural resource investigations conducted for the various alternative routes proposed between Lake Skinner in Riverside County and near Escondido in San Diego County. The project involved extensive Native American consultation, including numerous interviews with Most Likely Descendants from all Luiseño Reservations and input from Cahuilla Indians. Dr. Baksh also conducted intensive ethnohistoric archival research for the study area. Numerous archaeological, ethnohistoric, and contemporarily-significant sites were identified and documented through the Native American consultation program and ethnohistoric research. The findings contributed significantly to the planning process of eliminating and selecting potential alternative routes. Dr. Baksh is currently under contract as Principal Anthropologist for implementation of this project's Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services (*California Department of Transportation*). Dr. Baksh serves as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 As-Needed Cultural Resources contract, which encompasses San Diego and Imperial Counties. He is responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders issued under this contract, and is currently developing a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh is preparing the list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involves consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

La Jolla Reservation Road (*U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs*). Dr. Baksh conducted an archaeological study to identify any prehistoric, historic, or other cultural resources that might be affected by the construction of a 1.5-mile-long road. The study included a records search, intensive on-foot examination of the proposed project site and potential alternative sites, and Native American consultation. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the survey report has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for concurrence with its findings.

Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding (*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*). Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Clean Water Program (CWP; currently, Metropolitan Wastewater Department) and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of CWP facilities in San Diego County. Development of the MOU fulfills part of the Programmatic Agreement among the CWP, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historical Preservation Officer.

Pala Reservation Fire Presuppression Project (*Pala Band of Mission Indians*). Dr. Baksh conducted archaeological surveys in support of the preparation of an EA for four fire presuppression projects

located on the Pala Reservation. The study included a literature searches and intensive archaeological field surveys. An archaeological survey report was prepared and attached to the EA prepared for the project. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the survey report was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who concurred with its findings.

Gregory Canyon Landfill Ethnohistory and Native American Consultation (*ASM Affiliates*). Dr. Baksh conducted a comprehensive ethnohistory and Native American consultation study for the proposed 1,700-acre Gregory Canyon Landfill site in northern San Diego County. Extensive interviews were conducted with Luiseño elders, religious leaders and cultural resource specialists to document sensitive cultural resources in the project area. An extensive review of primary ethnohistoric materials was also conducted to identify cultural resources previously recorded in the area since the early 1900s. Ethnohistoric resources and ethnographic evidence compiled for the study identified a key place of extremely high cultural significance to traditional Luiseño religious beliefs and practices that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Quien Sabe Ethnography/Ethnohistory (*U.S. Bureau of Reclamation*). Dr. Baksh conducted an ethnographic and ethnohistoric study for the Quien Sabe/Big Maria Terrace area that borders the western side of the Colorado River in Riverside County, California. The study was undertaken for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of a comprehensive cultural resources study. The project area was previously known to contain intaglio figures or geoglyphs as well as petroglyphs, sleeping circles, trails, and other archaeological features. Dr. Baksh interviewed Quechan (Yuma) and Mohave Indians to elicit Native American knowledge about cultural resources in the project area and to document perspectives regarding the preservation of these resources. Dr. Baksh also performed a comprehensive ethnohistorical literature review in the effort to locate information recorded by anthropologists and other observers of Yuman cultures in the 1800s and early 1900s. The project yielded several important clues that help understand why specific intaglio figures, petroglyphs, and other features were made and what they meant.

Chemgold Native American Consultation (*U.S. Bureau of Land Management*). Dr. Baksh consulted extensively with the Fort Yuma Quechan, Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT), and Fort Mohave Tribe to assist the Bureau of Land Management with its Section 106 process for the proposed Chemgold Imperial County Project. The 2,300-acre project site contains numerous sites of high sensitivity to Native American values, including geoglyphs and trail systems. Dr. Baksh assisted in the identification of Native American concerns and values associates with the project area; documented current Native American knowledge about the function and/or interpretation of resources; recorded the meaning and significance of resources to Native Americans; and identified mitigation measures that Native Americans feel would be appropriate to minimize impacts to sensitive cultural resources. The Native American consultation and ethnohistory report was published as part of a joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report.

PATRICK M. MCGINNIS, M.A., RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Tierra Environmental Services

Education

M.A. Archaeology and Heritage Management , University of Leicester, England,

B.A., Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology, with honors, University of California, San Diego,
Certificate in Archaeology, San Diego City College

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

San Diego County Archaeological Society (Past Secretary)

San Diego Historical Society

Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian

Archaeological Conservancy

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Qualifications

Mr. McGinnis has more than eleven years experience in prehistoric and historic archaeology in southern California and the Southwest. He serves as supervisor and crew for fieldwork including survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, site recording, in addition to supervising lab analysis, and collections management. He has training in GPS/GIS mapping and spatial analysis and has surveyed and monitored for endangered biological resources including Quino checkerspot butterfly, least Bell's vireo, and California gnatcatcher. He has received training in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. His duties also include report writing and historical research projects.

Professional Experience

2002-present	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
2006-present	Adjunct Faculty, San Diego City College, Department of Anthropology
2002	Archaeologist/Environmental Scientist, Anteon Corporation, California
1997 - 2002	Archaeologist, Mooney & Associates, San Diego, California.
1997	Archaeological field and lab crew, Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology, San Diego, California.
1996 - 1997	Archaeology Field School, Rancho Peñasquitos site, with San Diego City College.

Relevant Projects

Friendship March Restoration Project

Mr. McGinnis served as project archaeologist for a survey and test of 500-acres of land in the Tijuana Estuary for the restoration of the marsh habitat of the area. The survey required permitting and interaction with both State and Federal agencies.

Project duties also included directing the excavation of 49 backhoe trenches to locate potentially buried archaeological deposits as index for the project area in general. The survey resulted in the location of ten prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Sites included prehistoric shell middens and lithic scatters in addition to historic sites; including features related to the use of the area as a naval base during WWII, and historic structures and features related to the period of rural when the area was dominated by ranching and farming. Mr. McGinnis was responsible for the laboratory analysis of the artifacts recovered from the project and directed the cleaning and curation of the assemblages from the identified sites. Mr. McGinnis is serving as report co-author of the NEPA and CEQA compliant document which is in progress.

Pine Valley Estates

Mr. McGinnis directed a survey of 38-acres for a proposed subdivision in the Pine Valley area of San Diego County. The survey resulted in recording seven prehistoric cultural resources. The sites were mostly large bedrock milling sites with multiple loci. Mr. McGinnis also served as report author for a County and CEQA compliant technical report.

Manzanita Reservation Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project

Mr. McGinnis served as project archaeologist for a survey of 1,000-acres of fee-land for the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians. The survey covered an area proposed for hazardous fuels reduction via prescribed burning and firebreak construction. The project resulted in the discovery of over 40 previously unrecorded archaeological sites and isolated artifacts. These were dominated by lithic scatters, rock cairns, habitation sites, and included rock rooms. Duties also included site recording and report authorship.

Los Coyotes Reservation-Pines Fire Archaeological Survey and Data Recovery Project

Mr. McGinnis served as Project Archaeologist and directed the survey of over 100 miles of bulldozer cuts in addition to directing the data recovery effort at two National Register eligible sites, CA-SDI-12,006 and CA-SDI-16,834. Duties also included site recording of eight unrecorded cultural resources, historical and archival research and report authorship.

Morongo Reservation Wastewater Treatment Facility and Section 8 Master Plan

As Project Archaeologist, Mr. McGinnis directed a survey of approximately 700-acres on the Morongo Indian Reservation in association with a master plan and proposed wastewater treatment facility for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. Duties included site recording and authorship of the report.

Rincon Reservation Road Improvements

Mr. McGinnis directed test and evaluation of a historic/prehistoric site in association with proposed road improvements on the Rincon Indian Reservation in northern San Diego County. Duties included survey, mapping, excavation, laboratory analysis of recovered artifacts and report authorship.

Jacumba Water System Rehabilitation Project

Mr. McGinnis directed a survey of over 8,500 linear feet for the project. The survey resulted in the recording of four historic and prehistoric archaeological sites including a turn-of-the-century stone house, 1920s hotel, and prehistoric habitation sites. Information from the survey was used to direct the planning effort in order to avoid sensitive cultural resources. Mr. McGinnis also authored the report.

Port of San Diego, Harbor Police Facility

Performed archival research and documentation for the historic Port of San Diego, Harbor Police Facility, designed by famed architect William Templeton Johnson including biographical research, title search, architectural assessment and co-authoring the report.

Hartman Residence

Mr. McGinnis conducted a historical assessment of the Hartman Residence in Encinitas, California. The residence is an early-20th century log-house and associated garage. Duties included completion of Department of Parks and Recreation forms for the resource and authorship of the report.

Bureau of Land Management Lawsuit Compliance

Manager for multiple projects for the BLM under this task. Duties included hiring, contract writing, proposal writing and cost estimating. Responsible for multiple employees, data collection, inter-agency communication and coordination, database management and development, and providing the client with weekly and monthly status reports for the project. Subtasks under the contract included monitoring of public land closures for the Ridgecrest and Needles BLM offices, a socio-economic study for a desert conservation area management plan, Saltcedar removal in highly impacted areas, Off-highway vehicle grant writing, construction and soil restoration monitoring and management plans and plant-water studies in the Death Valley Junction area.

Ramona Unified School District

Performed multiple archaeological surveys of school sites for the Ramona Unified School District. Tasks included historic and archival research of the site locations in addition to leading the surveys and co-authoring the reports of the field investigations.

San Diego Unified School District

Conducted field surveys and historic and archival research in association with planned expansion of Lincoln High School in South San Diego. Duties included inventorying and assessment of over 200 homes located within the proposed expansion areas and completion of State Historic Preservation Office forms for the historic resources located within the project area, in addition to contributing to the report.

Metromedia Fiber Optic Network

Coordinated numerous site record and literature searches for extensive fiber optic line construction covering the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties in addition to directing surveys and monitoring; participating in field excavation, and site recording.

Campo Promise Land Ranch

Directed Phase II survey and archaeological test excavation of 13 historic and prehistoric sites in southern San Diego County. Performed site record, literature, and historic research including tax assessor records, title searches, and biography, for multiple historic cultural resources within the property boundaries. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to authorship of the report.

Department of the Navy, Southwest Division

Participated in the Phase II testing of two prehistoric sites, monitored grading activities, and participated in NAGPRA compliant excavation and analysis of human remains for the MILCON project on northern Camp Pendleton. Participated in the Phase II and Phase III data recovery excavation on the Naval Submarine Base on Point Loma and laboratory analysis. Performed Phase I survey and historical resources inventory for the Cabrillo Heights Naval Housing Project. Conducted oral interviews with project architect, tax and title searches, and prehistoric land use research. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office and contributed to authorship of the report.

Sycuan Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Mr. McGinnis served as project archaeologist for a survey of 14-acres of fee-land for the Sycuan Band of Mission Indians. The survey covered an area proposed for hazardous fuels reduction via and firebreak construction. The project resulted in the discovery of a previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Duties included site recording and report authorship.

Gregory Mountain Traditional Cultural Place

Completed National Register Nomination forms for Gregory Mountain as a traditional cultural place for the Luiseño Native American community, including archival research and co-authoring the report.

County of San Diego Water Authority

Conducted site record and literature searches for multiple projects throughout the county. Directed multiple Phase I surveys and contributed or co-authored multiple reports.

City of San Diego, San Pasqual Valley Leaseholds

Participated in cultural resource surveys of City-owned parcels in the San Pasqual Valley and subsequently participated in the Phase II archaeological testing of prehistoric sites located within the project area. Performed site record, literature, and historic research including tax assessor records, title searches, oral history and biography, for multiple historic cultural resources within the leaseholds in the valley. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to authorship of the report.

San Diego Wild Animal Park

Participated in the survey, Phase II testing, Phase III data recovery, and lab analysis for multiple sites within the Wild Animal Park leasehold. Contributed to site analyses and final report.

City of San Diego Water and Wastewater Facilities Department

Provided monitoring services for cultural resources during construction trenching operations in several locations for multiple sewer and water pipeline group jobs.

City of Azusa

Performed historic research and inventory of 120 historic properties for evaluation by the City of Azusa. Tasks included, photography, architectural style identification, and archival literature searches.

Barona Indian Reservation

Carried out archival research documenting the history of the Barona Band of Kumeyaay Indians. Covering the period just prior to the eviction from their traditional home at El Capitan to the establishment of the Barona and Viejas reservations. Performed laboratory analysis and cataloguing of extensive collection of prehistoric and historic artifacts purchased for the Barona Museum and Cultural Center.

Ramona Municipal Water District, Mount Woodson Pipeline

Directed Phase I and Phase II testing and evaluation of site in Ramona, CA. Assisted in the laboratory analysis of artifacts. Performed site record and literature research for project's prehistoric and historic components, in addition to historic research of the property. Conducted historic research, including oral interviews, literature searches, and tax and title searches to determine past land use. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Co-authored report.

Campo Reservation Health Clinic

Surveyed and authored the report for the proposed health clinic for the Campo Band Kumeyaay Indians.

Jenney House

Supervised and monitored removal of a 19th century historic home from the Jenney property in Alpine, CA. Conducted shovel test scrapes of area after removal of the building.

Calvary Lutheran Church

Served as crew chief and excavator for Phase III data recovery of ten units in Del Mar, CA. Performed site record and literature search in addition to assisting in the laboratory analysis of artifacts.

Friery Property

Directed Phase II test and evaluation of a site in Ramona, CA. Performed historic research and coauthored report.

San Diego Presidio Archaeology Project

Participated in field excavation and laboratory analysis of Spanish and Mexican period historic artifacts at the San Diego Presidio site, Old Town. Assisted with public education and outreach projects at the excavation.

Santa Barbara Mission

Performed as crew during survey, field excavation, site recording and laboratory analysis of lithic artifacts from the neophyte village at Santa Barbara Mission, Santa Barbara, CA. Participated in recording the historic crypt located beneath the mission. Conducted research using Spanish period records from Mission Santa Barbara archives.

Tuba Presidio Site Field

Performed as crew for excavation and laboratory analysis of prehistoric Hohokam and Spanish Colonial artifacts at the Tuba Presidio site, Tuba, Arizona.

APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT

APPENDIX C
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS
(CONFIDENTIAL: Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D
SITE RECORDS (CONFIDENTIAL)
Bound Separately

APPENDIX E
CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE
Bound Separately